

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1835.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ADDRESS

[CONTINUED.]

Hence it is, that, in different parts of our country we see mischievous and misguided men attempting to weaken the bond of Union, and exciting the North against the South, and the South against the North.—The peculiar differences in the social organization of these two sections of our country, is ever a ready and fruitful subject, to create these jealousies and dissensions. It has ever been a fundamental article in the Republican creed that these relations were not by our own Constitutional Charter, brought within the scope of Federal powers, and that Congress has no right to interfere with the domestic relations and local institutions of the United States, with the relations of *master and apprentice* in Massachusetts, or *master and servant* in Virginia, as they have to meddle with similar social relations in Great Britain, France, or Spain,

The disposition to meddle with the just rights of the States, and especially those of a Democratic character, as well as the opposite disposition to arrest the constitutional and rightful action of the Federal Government, are alike inconsistent with the true spirit of Republicanism, and the doctrines of the Republican party. Those who harbor either disposition, whatever may be their motives or profession, are anti-republican in principle, whether called Federal or National Republicans, Whig or Tory, Abolitionist or Nullifier. True Republicanism not only guarantees to each State the full enjoyment of its reserved rights, but it guarantees to each State protection from the molestation of other States.— When we look, fellow citizens, upon the people of the large and the small States of this vast empire, all dwelling under the Republican system of our fathers, in tranquility and security; all under different local and State laws and domestic regulations; all pursuing happiness and prosperity in their own way: having no wall upon their borders, nor armies to defend them from one another; but each and all resting securely under the Republican banner of our Union, it would indeed seem as if the day had come, foretold of old, when the lion and the lamb should lie down in peace together.

tion. The very same class of politicians, who had advocated the authority of the Federal Government to enact Alien and Sedition Laws, established monied monopolies, created exorbitant Tariffs, and taxed the people of one section of the country to make roads and canals in another, denied the right of the same Government to protect the commerce of its citizens by an Embargo, defend the rights and liberties of its gallant seamen by a war, or remove even the public treasure from a soulless corporation, using its power for political and party purposes. All such extremes are alike inconsistent with the principles and doctrines of the Republican party.

The consolidationists have twice had the Government in their hands, and both times their principles have been pushed to dangerous extremes. Names have changed, but the same party with the same principles, leading to the same practices, are now striving for power. It is true and gratifying to believe, that a portion of this party are aiming at power, and in the conviction that their principles, (although twice tried and failed) would be more conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the country, than the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. They, however, know that they are in a minority, and can never hope to gain the ascendancy except by dividing the Republican party. To this point all their energies are and will be directed. It cannot be concealed from you that many of our opponents both in the North and the South, under different names and denominations, are playing into each other hands by creating geographical parties, kindling sectional animosities, stirring up local jealousies, and arousing all the angry passions. It is in this way that they hope to divide the Republican party. Facts, however, will verify that all such proceedings are instituted by anti-republicans, and those who are opposed to us. This is more especially true, as it regards the Eastern and Northern portions of our country. The Republicans have no lot or part in them, and all those who assume the name, and are now found engaged in them, if they ever belonged to the Democratic party, have since been alienated by ambitious or party views, or in the midst of party strife, have mistaken enemies for friends. True Republicans can never lend their aid and influence in creating geographical parties in the East, West, North or South.

They can never engage in such schemes, without violating their principles; principles which tell them that they are all brothers, each left a rich inheritance by their fathers, never to be cancelled, while they forbear to meddle with the local feeling and domestic relations of each other. Who then can doubt the virtue, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our brethren of the northern and middle States upon this subject? Have not the abolitionists and fanatics, in branching their obnoxious plans in public in those quarters of our Union, been in danger even of mobs and violence? Within the last two years while political incendiaries, with the view of creating sectional parties, have been proclaiming to the South that the North were preparing to interfere with her domestic relations; have we not seen the preachers of such doctrines driven from public assemblies in the North and North-west with mockery and scorn? It was but the other day that the abolitionists were refused permission by an overwhelming vote of the Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire, to hold meetings in either Legislative Hall, on the ground that the objects of the Society were incompatible with those Southern interests secured by the Constitution, with which the American people had nothing to do, and which could never be negated without danger to the peace and power and influence of United Republicanism and patriotism, which ties the hands of the abolitionists and fanatics in the North, and scorns their doctrines. It is this power of united Republicanism which spell binds their deluded followers, and which they feel and dread. Indeed, so sure and safe a guarantee is Republicanism for the peaceable possession of all the privileges resulting from this confederacy of States, that while there is a Republican in the North, the South will have a friend there. Let then the Republican party everywhere stand firm and united, and trusting to their principles fear not, all will be safe. And why shall not the democrats of all quarters of our Union, and the several States, implicitly confide in each other. They entered into the Confederacy as Independent States, with the express stipulation, that each State reserved to itself the right of managing its domestic concerns, and social relations in its own way. The people of no State, therefore, can violate that compromise, on which this Union is based, and call themselves Republicans. It would be subversive of the fundamental principles on which the superstructure of Republicanism itself is based. They could not, as men of honor and of truth, violate it, without being guilty of deception, treachery, and falsehood. They could not as men of sense and true Christians, violate it, because they know, that by so doing, the light of a glorious nation now brightly shining on a benighted world, would be extinguished forever, and in blood. They know that the world affords ample fields for the exercise of the most boundless exertions of humanity, charity, and piety. They know that whatever may be the evils existing in any portion of the United States, and however they may be deplored by many in the North and North-west, that there are greater evils in other countries, where humanity, religion, and letters may exert their empire over the human heart. Whenever religion leaves its proper home, the heart, to join in the noise and strife of the affairs of State, it is out of its province and ever sullies its purity. Whatever movements may be made then in the North or the South, the East or West, inconsistent with the domestic and social rights secured by the Constitution to the respective States, the Confederacy, will emanate from, and be confined to anti-Republicans, and like all other evils, will be more effectually counteracted by the union, integrity, and assistance of the Republican party.

Under such circumstances, how wicked as well as unfounded, are these attempts to excite and inflame the South, and create sectional parties on such a basis.—Who can look to such a state of things without dismay and horror? Was it not fellow citizens, against the danger of indulging such feelings, and on the importance of discouraging them, and preserving harmony and union that our revolutionary fathers endeavored so deeply to impress their country? Will you pardon us while we ask you to read and listen to their eloquent and pathetic exhortation?

“But this detestable effort to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts can never succeed. The people of America have too much good sense, to enter into the perilous and gloomy scenes, into which these advocates of disunion would lead them. They will not hearken to the unnatural voice which tells them, that knit together as they are, by so many cords of affection, they can no longer live together, as members of the same great family; can no longer be natural guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of one great and flourishing empire.—They will shut their ears against such unallowed language. They will shut their hearts against the poison it contains. The kindred blood which flows in their veins; and the mingled blood which they have shed in the defence of their sacred rights, consecrate their union and excite horror at the idea of their becoming aliens, rivals, enemies.”

This was the admonition of a man of the south-
est and most experienced head, and the purest and most
patriotic heart. Need we say it was that of James Mc-
Cleskey, one of the most distinguished founders of the Con-
stitution. Hence too the solemn warning of Washing-
ton, the great Virginian and Saviour of his country, a-
gainst the dangers of geographical discriminations, and
these insidious and daring attempts at disunion and
dissension. In his valdeictory and affectionate admoni-
tion, at the moment he was retiring forever from pub-
lic life, he too, warned his countrymen.—

"Union which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you—it is justly so—it is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence; the support of your tranquility at home; of your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; and of that very liberty which you so dearly prize. That it is the point of our political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) be directed. Frown therefore, indignantly frown," he continues, "upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest; or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Who can turn a deaf ear to such counsel, and at a time so appropriate as this? Who does not feel and acknowledge the importance of this hallowed spirit speaking, as it were from the tomb, the prophetic and inspired language of truth and patriotism. Why then these attempts to alarm the Southern portion of our country and to assail the proceedings of the Convention on the score of geographical and sectional feeling? Why all this illiberality? Why this continued effort to excite unfriendly feelings between people who have always entertained such sincere respect for each other? Why shall we not regard (in national matters) all the States as one country; and the People which inhabit them as our brethren? Why shall any narrow and sordid, and selfish spirit lead the people of one section to view with envy, or jealousy, the prosperity and happiness of another. Why shall not the South rejoice in the prosperity of their Eastern brethren, in the greatness of Pennsylvania and New York, and in the increasing power and population of these young and flourishing States, upon the waters of the mighty West; and why shall not these, in return, reciprocate the same kind feelings towards the patriotic South? When did the North or the West, ever desert the South? How long and nobly have they not stood by the South, and her distinguished men? Was it not in support of Southern men that the Democracy of the North so often evinced a high degree of liberality? Was *General Washington*, or *Mr Jefferson*, or *Mr Madison*, or *Mr Monroe*, ever objected to by them, because they were from the South? At the end of *General Jackson's* present term, the South will have enjoyed the honors of the Presidency for forty years out of forty-eight, since the adoption of the Constitution. As to the remaining eight years of our political existence under the Constitution, that high office has been in the hands of our political opponents, so that the Northern Democracy have never yet seen a man elevated from their own ranks to that high station. Under these circumstances have they ever murmured, or complained? Never. And why? Because, in the spirit of true patriotism, they have believed that the interests of their country would be better promoted, and their cherished principles best maintained, by their support of Southern men.

And now, after so many years of disinterested conduct, would it not be illiberal and unjust, when they present one of our country's exemplary statesmen, whose character and principles are every way unexceptionable, that they should be branded as enemies of the South, and hostile to the peculiar institutions of the Southern people. We are assured that such imputations, so groundless, and so wicked, can make no impression on the Southern republicans. They will not be induced by such means to refuse support to a Republican from the North—a man not selected as the democratic candidate because he was a Northern man, but because he was an honest, enlightened, and trustworthy American citizen—a Republican in principle and practice—and because these were the qualities which elected Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. They happened, it is true, to be Southern men, but it was not because they were so that the destinies of this country were confided to their hands. Virginia, that has been honored with the Presidency for more than thirty years, will not be so unreasonable as to deny to the Northern Democrat who secured to her the possession of that high honor, a boon of equal value. Such a spirit of selfishness and ingratitude does not enter into her proud bosom, nor can it be found any where among the chivalry of the South. It dwells only in the hearts of the narrow minded and factious, who have in view the gratification of their own ambition or harbor designs of more serious portent, than our beloved country. Under a just administration of the General Government, in all its departments, there is no conflict of interest between the different sections of our country, which can or ought to render their present union incompatible with their local freedom and prosperity. On the contrary the interests embraced under the mantle of our Constitution, are common and pervading. All parts of the Union are interested in an equal and beneficial operation of the Federal Government. It is the interest of all to have peace, internal and external. It is the interest of all to preserve the freedom of intercourse and commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States.

All have an interest in the management of the public revenue; in a common currency; in the inviolability of contracts, and in the establishment of mails. No power is delegated to the General Government, in the just exercise of which, the various States of the confederacy have not a common, if not an equal interest; nor is there one which can be materially abused without injury to all. Even obstructions to trade, and the erection of monopolies are as injurious to the People of the North as of the South, and may ever be overthrown by the diffusion of correct information among the People. Instead of building up sectional parties, estranging the People of one section from the People of another, and constantly talking of resort to revolution, and violence, to remedy real or imaginary evils; instead of this war against our *homes* and *our hearts*, the good man and the patriot will rather strive to diffuse through all sections, just views of our institutions, and national policy, and relief will certainly follow from the operations of the public mind, as certainly, as an effect is produced by an ad-quate cause. Hence it was that Mr. Jefferson, (in his letter to the Ohio Legislature,) justly and forcibly remarks:—"Nothing can so effectually contribute to produce the greatest guard to the country as harmony, and mutual confidence between the General and State authorities, and a conviction that local and general interest, well conducted can never be in opposition." Mr Madison, too, in a communication to the Connecticut Legislature, remarks:—"The prosperity even of those States (the Eastern) is founded on so clear a reciprocity of interests, and the most important constitutional relations between the General and State authorities; that it may always be expected that revolutionary errors on these subjects will quickly yield to reflection, and voluntary ones being confined to a few will not long resist the general impulse." That collisions and difficulties under so complicated a system

government, would sometimes arise ; was foreseen and expected ; but they can always be conquered by forbearance, moderation, and wisdom.

There is perfection, fellow citizens, in nothing which surrounds or protects us. The laws of nature are not adequate to our protection from multiplied inconveniences and aggravated calamities. But should we therefore seek to escape from their authority? Would it be prudent, if we had the power, to seek, in the total disorganization of the present natural system, relief from the pains, inconveniences, and dangers which we suffer in its operation? There is equally folly in seeking the destruction of the social institutions, which practically secure to us a degree of liberty, peace, happiness, and prosperity, unequalled in any other country, because they are sometimes abused. If our people are wise, they will shut their ears to such mischievous counsels, which are given by men who, in their mad schemes of ambition and power, would reduce their countrymen to the condition of serfs, who labor only for their lords, and for the support of armies, placemen and pensioners. And for what purpose is this war against social happiness, and are those attempts at disaffection and disunion? Why these unceasing efforts to excite jealousies, dislikes, and animosities between the people of the Southern and Eastern States? Why are these questions, which have slumbered for half a century, now revived, and these firebrands thrown upon the public mind? Why is it now done? Why done at all? Let the answer be given by the liberal and enlightened of all parties; by every man whose reason is not disordered, and whose heart is not corrupted, and the mischief will be more than half remedied. But we must forbear. We feel that this subject is one of deep and wide spread interest—that it should be approached with solicitude and caution, and touched with a tender hand—that this is not the time or occasion to press it further—not to arraign the actors in these scenes, nor their motives. We do not intend it; nor shall we attempt to discriminate between the mischievous and the misguided—between those high priests in this crusade of destruction, whose heads are seen like the mountain top above the storm, or their more obscure and deluded followers.—Nor is it our purpose to fasten ignominy or reproach upon any individual, public or private. Whatever their motives may be, we leave them to their own consciences and Him who alone can judge them. But it should be recollected that mischievous consequences often result from unintentional errors of conduct and opinion, and “that the most contemptible and unimportant causes often produce the most calamitous consequences.”

The time probably may come when the actors in these scenes will be called upon to answer to an injured and offended country. Then the proper discriminations will be made, and the innocent separated from the guilty.—We have, however, one word to offer by way of admonition and caution, to all who are concerned in this attempt to divide our nation against itself, and sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust, and it is—to pause in their work of desolation and ruin. We call upon all—upon the ambitious as well as the deluded, in their zeal of *financiers* and party, to look, if they dare, to the calamities which might rush in and deluge this fair land if their efforts could succeed, and to pause before it be too late—to remember that the progress of disaffection is often insensible and invisible, and that the mighty spirit which they are attempting to excite, if once roused, can neither be allayed by the cannon or the sword, by law or by blood. It is, fellow citizens, against this dangerous spirit of discontent and division against these unwholesome attempts to weaken the band of our glorious Confederacy, that it becomes the duty of every wise man, of every honest man, and of every American, to watch with sleepless vigilance. This watch can only be set in deep and abiding affection to our holy Union, upon the preservation of which depends not only our own liberty and happiness, but that of the world. So much we have deemed it our duty to say, in defence of the Convention generally, and in answer to some of the prominent objections which have been made against it and its proceedings. We shall now proceed to discuss that part of the subject more immediately connected with the general principles and measures of the present administration and our national policy.

We have said, fellow citizens, in a previous part of this Address, that the election of a successor to General Jackson ought to be regarded as one of the most important that had ever occurred in our country; that it involved not only the fate of the republican party and its principles, but the continuation of that wise course of national policy pursued by General Jackson, and upon which his administration has been based. To prove this, will require a brief notice of some of its prominent and lending measures; and those especially which relate to our foreign intercourse, the tariff, internal improvement, and the Bank of the United States.

It will be borne in mind, that Gen. Jackson came into the Presidential chair at a moment of deep political excitement, and under very peculiar circumstances.—The previous Administration had come into power against the decided wishes of a majority of the American people, and its measures had been strongly reprobated and condemned by the great body of the Republican party. Under its policy the doctrines of our political fathers had been forgotten or abandoned. Most of the landmarks to the exercise of unlimited power by the General Government had been disregarded or broken down. The doctrine of expediency and the general warfare had been openly proclaimed and revived, and under its broad wing, power was asserted by its friends to pass laws as unconstitutional in their principles, as they were dangerous in their consequences. It was under such a state of things that the friends to a limited Government became alarmed, and General Jackson was called by the people to stay the spirit of innovation, and restore the purity and vigor of our free institutions. He accordingly came forward to devote himself to the service of his country, promote her happiness and defend her rights.

How faithfully did he fulfil the expectations and wishes of his friends, and accomplish the great objects of his election? What were the prominent traits that characterized his Administration both as to its external and internal policy? What its effects and benefits? Will you favor us with a brief review? Towards foreign nations, has it not been distinguished alike with ability, firmness, and moderation? Whilst its primary canon was to do justice to all, and suffer wrong from none, has it not, in the pursuit of a peaceful and liberal policy, studied the interest and regarded the sentiments of every portion of our extended country? Has it not given us peace with every foreign power, secured to us an unrestrained and flourishing and enriching commerce with the civilized nations of the world? Has it not placed our country abroad upon the most elevated and exalted ground, and caused its name to be respected in every quarter of the globe? So too, in relation to the internal concerns, Has it not pursued a course equally distinguished by wisdom and moderation, and with like results? Has it not secured to all parts of our country internal prosperity, peace and security? Has not the public debt been extinguished? Have not the great interests of the soil been exempted from unjust systems of taxation, in the shape of Tariffs, and the industry of the whole nation protected and cherished? Indulging no favor or fear, manifesting no preference towards any particu-

lar section of our country over another, cherishing no interest separate from the welfare of the whole, has not the Government been administered with a single eye to the benefit and prosperity of all? Has not one of the greatest objects of his civil Magistracy been the protection of the rights of the *States*, and the *integrity of the Union*. Has he not made the Constitution his guide, and brought back the Government to its true fundamental principles? Has he exercised any power not granted? Claimed any of doubtful character? Has he not carried out the great principles which he laid down in his first Messages, and fulfilled his promises to the letter? Has he not in fact been true to his high trust, and faithful to his country? But, fellow citizens, notwithstanding these wise measures of the Administration, General Jackson, like his great prototype, Mr. Jefferson, was doomed to encounter all the evils and embarrassments of a powerful and talented coalition.— From the moment he came into power, there sprung up one of the most determined, persevering, and concentrated oppositions that any country had ever witnessed, and which, in its final progress, became as formidable as it was alarming. For the three first years of the Administration, this opposition failed in its object and efforts, and sank into a hopeless condition. They have tried all the means which opportunity and their own ingenuity could furnish, to regain their lost power and places, but in vain. Their results had fallen harmless upon the shield of the venerable Patriot. The nice measures of his administration, and the virtue and ability with which he had discharged his duty, the benefits secured to his country, and the increasing prosperity and happiness of the people, defeated their schemes and blasted all their hopes. He was too deeply seated in the affections of the people to be shaken. So far, however, the opposition had fought the battle upon political and party grounds, and by political men; but without success. But when parties in pursuit of their own ambitious views, cannot obtain a favorite object by direct means, they will seek it through all the indirect experiments which the spirit of the times and chance may throw in their way. When fair and generous means will not avail such a party, they will employ every artifice which is calculated to reward ambition and secure suc-

It was accordingly towards the termination of General Jackson's first term, when they had sunk into a desperate condition, that a new ray of hope burst upon them. Then it was that the Bank of the United States was looked to as the means by which to accomplish their ends, and secure their triumph. It was their last hope, and they instantly embraced it. Although the charter of the Bank was not to expire for four years, their policy was to get an application made for its renewal before the period for the re-election of General Jackson should arrive. By this means the re-election of the President was to be defeated, and their triumph secured. They regarded him as in a delicate and dangerous dilemma. His numerous friends were divided upon the subject of the Bank, both on grounds of constitutionality and expediency. Pennsylvania and the West had declared in favor of the Bank, and the entire South against it. If the bill for its re-charter should pass both Houses of Congress, (and the majority for it was believed to be certain) the President would necessarily be obliged either to approve or to veto it. If he approved, the Bank would succeed in its object of a re-charter, and his friends in the South—without whose support it was believed he could not be re-elected—would, upon principle, desert him. If he disapproved and vetoed, all eyes would be turned to Pennsylvania and the West; and his friends deserting him there, also, *his re-election would be hazarded if not defeated.* This was the master-stroke of policy, and it was consequently adopted. They did not calculate, however, upon the application of the veto power.

Although they knew that the previous convictions of Gen. Jackson as to the expediency and unconstitutionality of the Bank were dangerous tendencies—although he expressed his opinions to Congress in the years '29, '30, '31, and his determination never to sanction it, yet they did not believe he would refuse to sign any bill that might finally pass for its re-charter, and by doing so, hazard his re-election. Accordingly, the Bank came forward in 1831, with an application for re-charter. A bill for this purpose passed both houses, and received the constitutional veto of the President. That these were the objects which influenced the opposition at that day, none, we think, acquainted with the history of those times, can doubt. Indeed, they were charged at the time, and universally believed. But how little did they know of the *individual with whom they were contending*. He met the crisis in a manner worthy of his principles, and vetoed the bill both as unconstitutional and inexpedient—thus cutting off all hope as to its ever meeting his approbation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL. Candidates for admission to the Public Latin School will be examined on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st inst. The examination will commence at 9 A. M.

The following are the requisitions of the School Committee. They must be at least nine years of age. They must be able to read common English authors correctly and fluently, to write a running hand, and must have a sufficient knowledge of English Grammar to parse common sentences in prose. A knowledge of Latin Grammar shall be considered equivalent to that of English. Certificates of good moral character from their last instructors will also be required.

In the Public Latin school, the Latin and Greek Languages are taught, and scholars are fully qualified for the University. Instruction is also given in Mathematics, Geography, Elocution, and English Composition.

aug4 ta21 CHARLES K. DILLAWAY.

NOTICE.—The gentleman who took an Umbrella by way of exchange, from the Tremont House, on Monday evening, is particularly desired to make another exchange for his own, which he can do, by inquiring at the bar. H—110

POLISHED STEEL FIRE IRONS.—Just received a variety of patterns, some very elegant, at OLNEY'S Grate Manufactory, No 9 Congress square, up stairs.

HIO PORK, LARD, BACON, &c.
Barrels Clear, Mess and Prime Pork,
Do Joles and Heads do,
Lard in barrels and kegs,
Hhls Hams and Shoulders Bacon,
Barrels Sausage Skins.

Also—Boston Clear Pork in brls and half brls—brls Mess No 1 and Prime Beef—half brls Mess and Prime Mess do—half brls Neats Tongues &c—in lots to suit purchasers—for sale by J. & N. FISHER, at Nos 74 & 76 Faneuil Hall Market.

AGREEDABLY to the first article of the Constitution of the German Charitable Society, in which it is said—"It is likewise of peculiar importance to establish an intelligent

Resolved, That there shall be a standing advertisement in the Morning Post, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object referred to above.

The following persons are desirous of getting employment:
A young man of 17 years, is desirous of being apprenticed to a Smith—a young man 16 years, to a Cabinet Maker. Application to be made at Mr KRAMER'S store, No 48 Cornhill, 3 o'clock, P.M. u. BOKUM, Sec'y.

TOWNSHIP OF LAND IN MAINE.—A valuable Township of Land, situated on the Penobscot, will be sold at a bargain.

Also—several parts of Townships. Apply to W. R. HALL.

WANTED—Room in a private family for a single gentleman—apply at 3 Federal st. ly15

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1835.

We have continued, on the First Page, the publication of the Address of the Committee of the Baltimore Convention.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Boston, friendly to the election of the Hon. Martin Van Buren as President, Col. Richard M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States, Hon. Marcus Morton as Governor, and Hon. William Foster as Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts—the following preamble and resolutions offered by Horatio G. Shipley, Esq. were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, on Friday evening last, the friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN and MARCUS MORTON were prevented from accomplishing the business for which they were called together, by the intrusion into the room, where they had been notified to assemble, of a party of individuals belonging to a separate, or no party, organization; and whereas the said intruders, in violation of right, usage, and propriety, organized the meeting at the above named place, and proceeded to elect delegates to the proposed Worcester Convention—

Resolved, That the said election was not made by the party notified for that purpose.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the proposed Convention of Democratic Young Men, to be held at Worcester on the twenty-third day of September next, and that the friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN and MARCUS MORTON, here assembled, will now proceed to elect delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN and the Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, and that we will use our best efforts to secure their election to the high offices for which they have been nominated.

Resolved, That in the Hon. MARCUS MORTON and the Hon. WILLIAM FOSTER, we recognize long-trying and faithful friends of the people, and of the Democratic Institutions of our Country, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, their election to the two first offices in the State would redound to its honor and prosperity.

On motion of Charles G. Greene, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed to select Fifty Six Persons as candidates for Delegates to the Worcester Convention.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen as suit- persons, who were unanimously chosen:—

Thomas Davis,	Horatio Shipley,
Joseph Ripley,	Seth J. Thomas,
Samuel S. Lewis,	John Hewes,
Asa Lewis, (Ward 4.)	G. F. R. Wadleigh,
Eugene A. Homer,	John Henshaw,
James Leeds, Jr.,	James Stevens,
Charles Henshaw,	John T. Dingley,
Hennin Holmes,	Daniel D. Broadhead,
N. P. Snelling,	Jonathan Bowditch, Jr.,
Christopher N. Greene,	S. N. Cushing,
John A. Mahan,	Thatcher Bell,
Dexter Dickinson,	N. F. Carruth,
Michael Lovell,	George Homer,
James Eastbrook,	Wm. L. Frothingham, 2d,
Alfred Lincoln,	W. P. Perkins,
Henry Bailey,	Solon Jenkins,
Geo. W. Buzin,	Wm. R. Stacy,
J. L. Barber,	Daniel Draper,
Henry B. Smith,	Amos S. Allen, Jr.,
Grenville T. Winthrop,	Edw'd Craft, Jr.,
Edw'd A. Raymond,	B. W. Thayer,
Chas. G. Greene,	Wm. C. Jenkins,
Thomas W. Sears,	Geo. W. Smith,
Samuel Meek,	Eber Parker,
John Y. Champney,	Wm. Ward,
Samuel Dexter,	John Gordon,
Edward A. Vose,	John G. Flagg,
Robert Riple,	

Voted, that the Delegates have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body.

Voted, that the credentials of the Delegates be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Meeting, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Committee.

Voted, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Democratic Papers throughout the State.

JAMES L. BARBER, Chairman.
ALBERT F. DOW, Secretary.

Great Dinner to Colonel Benton.—A Public Dinner, very numerously attended, was given to Colonel BENTON, at St. Louis on the 18th ultimo. To the tenth regular toast, which was

"Our Guest, the Hon. Thomas H. Benton—His unconquerable resistance to monopolies of every kind—his graduation bill—his gold bill—the establishment of a mint, in the valley of the Mississippi—his expunging resolutions—and his uniform adherence to democratic principles, have enriched him in the hearts of his countrymen, as a patriot and statesman, whose fame shall be cherished, while Liberty has a votary."

Col. Benton replied in one of the most able speeches that he has ever made, replete with sound political doctrines, and glowing with the most fervid eloquence—he concluded with the following sentiment:—

"The Democracy of Missouri—May they continue united and invincible, and emulate the glorious career, at home and abroad, of the Democracies of Greece and Rome."

There is no man in the country more deserving of such a compliment than Col. BENTON, and it is gratifying to his friends throughout the country, that his eminent talents and public services are so justly appreciated at home. He is emphatically one of the strong men of the party.

We see it stated that the Post Master at Charleston addressed a letter to the Post Master at New York, desiring the adoption of some measures to stop, for the present at least, the transmission to the South of abolition documents—that this letter was enclosed by the New York Post Master to Arthur Tappan, as Chairman of the Executive (or Publishing) Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, with a request that they would refrain from creating further excitement by stopping the publication of incendiary papers—and that the request having been laid before the committee, they refused to grant it, and expressed their determination to persist in the publication of their opinions.

The Worcester Spy states in reference to the lecture on slavery delivered in that place on the 10th inst. by Elder Scott, that the speaker was quietly drawing to a close, when Lee Lincoln, Jr. and Patrick Doyle entered the hall, and walked directly up to the desk. The former stepped up in front of it, and seized the lecturer's notes, and deliberately tore them in pieces, while Doyle passed round into the desk, and laid hold of the lecturer with the apparent intention of dragging him out. One or two persons present here interfered and remonstrated with Doyle on the impropriety of his course, and he desisted.

The negro who committed the outrage at Mrs. Thornton's in Washington, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. has been arrested.

THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.

A letter to the editor of the Atlas, dated at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and published yesterday afternoon in an Extra, furnishes the particulars of the proceedings of the mob, up to the hour of its date. We make the following extracts, which not only disclose a state of society most grievously to be lamented, but excite fears for, and anticipations of, a result still more deeply to be regretted. To us at a distance, it seems incredible that no energetic measures have been adopted to put down the mob; for, surely, a large majority of the citizens must be honestly and heartily opposed to such barbarous and disgraceful proceedings:—

"Before detailing the deeds of the day, I will give you an account, as near as I am able, of what transpired last night, after I closed my letter to you. Some little time after 12 o'clock, about 300 riotous men volunteered, under General Leakin, to help the civil authorities quell the mob. They armed themselves with muskets, loaded with balls, marched up Lexington street to where it intersects with Charles street, and near Mr. Glenn's house, where the mob, flushed with success, commenced throwing volleys of stones at them. The order was given to fire, and it was promptly obeyed. They then retreated, re-loaded, marched up again and fired. This they did three times, in which they wounded a considerable number, and perhaps killed one or two. It was impossible to tell how many they killed or wounded. The Mayor did not countenance them in the act. Some of the ring-leaders were shot down. The city, all day, has been given up to the mob! "

"The mob did not attack Reverdy Johnson's house last night, as was anticipated, nor relieve their comrades from the watch house; but seemed to content themselves with cutting up the inside of Mr. Glenn's house. The rioters who were taken to the watch-house, are now, I learn, lodged in jail awaiting an examination."

"This (Sunday) morning at an early hour, thousands of people collected in Charles street in front, and vicinity of Glenn's house. The number continued to augment all day long—whilst within the walls of the house were some fifty young men and boys, cutting up the floors, tearing and breaking down the brick wall, drinking wine, of which article they found one or two thousand dollars worth, hallooing, and otherwise creating a tremendous uproar."

"Before the day closed, scores of them so drunk that they could hardly stand, might be seen all over the house, on the roof and in the rooms, with their crowbars and axes, cutting and slashing and making hideous yells. Others were staggering off with plunder. Thousands were looking on, but none interfered! "

"At dark to-night the mob commenced their work upon Reverdy Johnson's house. They were not molested. There were perhaps twenty thousand people looking on. The mob soon broke into the house, threw out the costly furniture, and commenced a bonfire of it in front of the house. They tore every thing out of the house which they could lay their hands on, and threw it into the flames, which glared up horribly and frightfully. There was one thing, however, which they did not cast into the flames. In the midst of their ravages and demonic ravings, they found a handsome gilt eagle about as large as life. They tossed this down very carefully, requesting that it should be preserved. It was handed along to some persons about the monument, one of whom clambered up with it and placed it upright over the door which enters the monument, where it remained."

"The rioters worked like very furies in devilry and destruction, until they demolished almost the entire wall which composes the front of the building. The beautiful Italian marble portico, supported by four Corinthian pillars—by far the most splendid in Baltimore—was deliberately torn down and broken into pieces."

"The mob have now left Johnson's house, and gone to that of John B. Morris, in South street, who is one of the Trustees, who holds the books of the Bank of Maryland. They have broken into the house, thrown out all his elegant furniture, and are now burning it in the street in front of the dwelling."

"It is said they will destroy Mr. Ellicott's house (Mr. E. is the author of *Freedom*) and Mr. McKelvey's, before morning. Wherever they go, they find wine in abundance; they drink and become more and more devilish and hellish in their deeds."

P. S.—While I write, the engines are rushing by, and "fire" is cried loud and long."

The Atlas said that the friends of Mr. Van Buren rallied under the abolition banner in Maine. The following is extracted from the *Portland Argus*, the leading Democratic paper in that state:—

Abolition.—We subjoin the account of another disorder growing out of the Anti-Slavery excitement. It is time for these fanatics to pause. The patience of the friends of good order—of the union—of the prosperity and repose of this republic—will soon be exhausted. If the course of these wretched men be not stayed, the citizens of the middle and northern States will, by a vast majority, and an unanimity unsurpassed, adopt some energetic measures which cannot fail of success. If respect to our constitution—to the peace of the country—to the safety of our Southern brethren; to the right of property—to high obligations of religion and morality,—is to be set at naught, the case will soon assume a shape that will allow no neutrality—will be carried to an arbitrament whose judgment must be obeyed. The excitement has now reached a point that demands the interposition of all good men to arrest it."

The *Jeffersonian*, another paper printed at Portland, which supports Mr. Van Buren, denounces the abolitionists as worse than the Tories of the Revolution.

Mr. John Neal has not a very favorable opinion of our newspapers, but speaks highly of the *Albion* of New York, which is certainly one of our best periodicals. We were a little surprised that, in this particular, Mr. Neal should think with the multitude. He is not often guilty of doing so. There are but three other papers which he condescends to open, and those he does not condescend to name. The public is dying with curiosity to know what titles they bear: of their merit there can be no doubt. They have received the stamp of immortality. We cannot fully gratify the public curiosity. The *New England Galaxy* must be one of the honored papers, and the *Exeter News Letter*, and *Rockingham County Advertiser* another; but as to the third, we are as much at a loss as our neighbors:—*Stat nominis umbræ—Exeter News Letter*.

It is surprising to us that the *News Letter* should be at a loss "as to the third." Hem—it is perfectly clear to our mind.

We have received a communication from Holmes' Hole in relation to the late trial of speed between the pleasure yachts *Wave* and *Sylph*; but as Mr. Forbes, the proprietor of the latter, has publicly stated that she was fairly beaten, there seems to be no necessity for publishing it.

A person, suspected of being concerned in the schemes of the abolitionists, was taken before the Mayor of Norfolk, on the 7th instant—it was soon ascertained that he was innocent, and he was forthwith set at liberty.

A Circular, calling a meeting at Faneuil Hall of the citizens of Boston opposed to the proceedings of the advocates of immediate emancipation, signed by about 500 individuals, was left at Topliff's yesterday, where it received a large accession of subscribers.

The Journeymen Shoemakers in Salem have struck for higher wages.

POLICE COURT.

A Batch.—Jeremiah Neagle, Jeremiah Crowley, James Green, John Hefferman, and John B. Witham, were arraigned on one complaint, as riotous and disorderly persons. The four first named prisoners, with a young man of their companions, were discovered by the watchmen in Broad street fiercely engaged in fight, but instead of attempting to arrest them (because they could not, perhaps, eh—perhaps not?) the Charles thought they would let the belligerents battle it, till they had mutually demolished each others ranks, like the two Kilkenny cats, which fought till there was nothing left of either of them but their tails. But in the language of a witness, "they fit a quarter of an hour," without coming to such a desirable result; and then Crowley, seeing that the "Yankee watchmen, were spying out, began amplifying round considerable courageous."

"Crowley," continued another witness, "d—d me all up in a heap; and when we took him, the other gentlemen, when they found they could not get Crowley off, began to fight." The hooks proved to be too hard for the heads, and the whole squad of rescuers were conveyed to the watch-house. Witham is a sailor, and, with the instinctive desire to see fair play, characteristic of his profession, called upon the Charles to assist in their attacks upon the rioters, for which they very politely invited him to accompany them to the watch-house, which invitation, he, in the pride of conscious innocence, cheerfully accepted. He was very much chafed when he found himself a prisoner, and the Charles stated that he acted as if he was intoxicated. This stereotype suggestion, he met by the remark—"When they thrashed the watch house floor with me, I became somewhat agitated, and perhaps was intoxicated with passion." If such a thrashing did take place, it was certainly a very agitating incident. His inexpressibles, at least had been very much irritated,—in fact, decidedly aggravated in the rencontre—they will never go to sea again. The court could not afford him much consolation: he was told—"The disposition to mobism is increasing among us, and the present, judging only from the appearance of the parties, must have been a detestable riot." The appearance of the prisoners was certainly against them—every trace of the "human face divine" had been battered out of Green's countenance before the watch interfered—his eyes were both cut, not blacked, and his cheeks were so completely encrusted over with blood, baked on in the oven-like black-hole, where they had been kept all night, that it would not yield to water, which was pumped on him most liberally. He was employed all the time he was in court, in holding one of his eye-lids up, to see what was going on. Crowley's face was clean, but his clothes were saturated with blood. Hefferman thought that he had been taken by mistake, "as there was another man in the same house, that's the exact likeness of me," said he; but a black eye, and three bruises on the right cheek were considered as palpable proof of his presence in the battle. Those three, who had such "honorable scars" were allowed a "pinching" of \$3.33, and costs, while Neagle, who made out to keep his nose and clothes clean, escaped for \$2.00, and Witham, in consideration, that they had "thrashed the floor" with him, paid only \$3.00, without costs, and said they might double the dose, if they ever caught him interfering with the Charles in a Broad street riot again.

Accusation of George S. Heath.—In our paper of July 13, we stated that a young printer, named George S. Heath, had been taken to the City of New York, to undergo an examination, upon a charge of uniting with John W. Bell, editor of the *West Chester Spy*, in purloining a package of money, containing \$2,300, entrusted by a Mr. Mitchell to the care of Bell. It is with great satisfaction, that we are now able to state, that Mr. Heath has returned to his native City, entirely exonerated from every shadow of dishonorable imputation, and that Mr. Mitchell was so entirely satisfied on Mr. Heath's primary examination, that he was in no degree culpable, that he at once withdrew the prosecution.

Abominable.—A letter from this city to the Editor of the United States Gazette contains the following paragraph:—"I have been standing for half an hour to day, at the corner of Court street and Washington street, to look at the ladies. The cheeks which I see are rather redder than those which are changeable in Chesnut street; but I should say generally, that the Boston ladies are not so handsome as those of Philadelphia; and that the gentlemen of the Literary Emporium are better looking than those of our Athens. I do not know that the ladies of Philadelphia will agree with me in this particular."

Oh thou son of Penn! If the ladies of Tri-Mountain ever put their delicate fingers upon thee, thou wilt remember them as long as Joseph of the Gazette has the hand of his Schoolmistress:—*ex. gr.*

Woman's Hand.—There is scarcely in the whole scope of enjoyment—(it is a bold assertion—but oh, how true!)—a sensation more delightful than that arising from the warm touch of a woman's hand. Its very delicacy and weakness, as it glides into a more strong and manly grasp, is a fit emblem of the just confidence the heart is so desirous to bestow upon its destined protector. And whilst the nerves thrill over the soft fingers, and the electricity of passion is firing every vein—whilst a spirit richer and more refined than thought itself, flutters in the bosom—how the heart seems striving to expand itself into that unutterable ecstasy of being, so seldom felt, so impossible to be described."

The above beautiful extract, will undoubtedly awaken reminiscences with every male reader. The caption addressed itself to our attention. We can speak for one, of the warm touch of a woman's hand—and though many, many years have passed since these thrilling feelings were enjoyed from such a contact, yet do they live in our memory as sensations of yesterday. The writer talks of the "electricity of passion"—alas, he does even less than justice to the sensation; for ourselves, we can say that there was in our youthful veins, a very lava current of passion, as our boyish ears tingled to the hand touch of the mistress of our—*School—U. S. Gaz.*

North Carolina Elections.—The Globe gives us the returns from Granville, Franklin, Nash and Warren Counties, (the latter not official) which give Hawkins a majority of about 1000 over Crutcher. It is believed that Pettigrew is elected in his district, over Hall.

De Soto was released from confinement at daylight, yesterday morning, having obtained the requisite bail to be forthcoming at the suit of Mr. Child.

Warm Weather.—It was so hot yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. that you could hear people sweat.

THE STEAM BOAT MAIL.

Furnishes further intelligence from Baltimore. Most of the military companies had refused to turn out at the call of the Mayor, because, it was said, they were ordered to appear without arms. The citizens, also, had not responded to his call for help. He issued a Proclamation on Sunday, but it had no effect. The mob had attacked the Mayor's house, destroyed all the furniture, and were about to burn it. They had also proceeded to the jail, and demanded the release of the prisoners, which was granted without resistance. Mr. Glenn's house had been torn down, and Judge Brice's was threatened. No resistance was offered to the mob, and the city was completely under their control.

The Post Master General has communicated to the Deputy Post Master at Richmond a copy of his letter to the Post Master at Charleston, in relation to incendiary publications.

The P. M. General says he is satisfied that he has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the Mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery, on account of their character or tendency—he is not prepared to direct the P. M. at Charleston to forward or deliver the papers in question,—he "cannot sanction and will not condemn" the course he has pursued—his "justification" must be looked for in the character of the papers detained and the circumstances by which he is surrounded.

The P. M. General would not in any act, official or private, aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly—"We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them."

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to call the attention of your readers to an advertisement of Gideon Goodrich, which may be found in the Morning Post of last week. This gentleman now remains in the city for the express purpose of curing deformities in the feet of children and young persons. The apparatus which he uses for this purpose is the result of forty years study, is constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and is effectual in its operation. A child of the writer of this notice, whose feet were so deformed that they never could have been used for the purpose of walking, was perfectly cured and his feet reduced in the short space of three weeks. Infirmitudes of this kind are as much under the control of this gentleman as the broken bone or dislocated joint is under the control of a skillful surgeon. I take this mode of recommending this gentleman to the notice of those who may be interested in the object of his visit, as he will soon leave this section of the country. G.

Mending the Matter.—Old Uncle Puddington lived within a half a mile of Pudding Hill. Pudding Hill lies in the town where they make shoes and Quakers. Now the old gentleman wanted his shoes mended, and forthwith called upon a Quaker to give him a job. "When does thee want 'em?" said Crispin. "Saturday night," said Uncle Zeb. "I'll try to have 'em done for thee," said Broadbrim. Saturday came, and from some unforeseen cause, the shoes were not done. Uncle Eb gave the cobbler a gentle reproof, and then told him he had "better take them to meeting to-morrow." "What would thee have me take them to meeting for?" "Why, you know friend, that where *least is said, is soonest mended.*"—*Dedham Pat.*

Dreadful Hail Storm in England.—A hail storm was experienced in England during the month of June, which was productive of consequences of the most serious nature to the agricultural productions. In the County of Essex, eleven parishes were ravaged by it. The damage done is estimated at many thousand pounds, the crops having been entirely destroyed, and many farmers ruined. The loss upon Lord Dacre's property amounted to between four and five thousand pounds.—In large fields of wheat and barley, which were previously in a flourishing condition, there will not be a bushel an acre.—*Merc.*

Mississippi Troubles.—The Natchez Courier states that another white man was hanged by the Committee of Safety of Madison County on the 11th of July, and two others were condemned to be hanged on the 14th. Another plot which was to have been put in operation in Claiborne, was discovered by the representations of a mulatto at Port Gibson—and arrests had taken place.

Dangerous Reef.—A reef is said to have been discovered by a French Whaling ship, the *Oscar*, in lat. 41.6 South, and long. 39.3 East. It is stated that there is not more than two or three fathoms on the reef.

The Providence Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. Wm. W. Brown, intend paying this city a visit on a tour of camp duty on Tuesday the 19th inst.

Grey, the poet, used to declare that the sum of happiness beneath the moon consisted in lolling all day long upon a soft sofa, reading new novels.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, YESTERDAY.

[By Benjamin Winslow.]
5 shares Hope Insurance Office, at 41 p. adv.
5 do National do do at 53 1/2 for 50 paid,
5 do Ocean do do at 29 p. adv.
5 do Mercantile Marine do do not sold.
20 do Canton Co. at Baltimore, 25 sold, 75 50 a \$77 pr sh.
3 do Lower Rail Road, new stock, at \$66 prem.
25 do Roxbury India Rubber Factory, at 30 days on interest, with \$20 cash, \$150.
20 do do do do 6 mos on interest, \$150.
10 do Warren Association, \$300.
10 do Boston and Worcester Rail Road, at \$102.
4 do South Cove—not sold.
11 do Wm. Winthrop Co. at \$70.
10 do Mill Pond Water Corporation—not sold.
10 do Charlestown Bank, Charlestown, 2 p. adv.
6 do Lynn India Rubber Factory, \$101.
5 do Orono Company—not sold.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Aug. 10.

[From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]
At market 500 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 1950 Sheep and 110 Swine. All the swine have been twice before reported.

Prices. Beef Cattle.—The market was quite spirited, and sales of some qualities were effected at a small advance—a few extra at 24s and 25s—prime at 31s and 32s—good 29s and 30s—thin at 24s and 25s.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at 19, 23, 25, 27, 31, 35 and \$40.
Sheep.—Sales quick—ordinary at 3s and 4s—middle 11s 3d, 12s, and 13s—better qualities 13s 6d, 14s and 16s 6d.
Swine.—A few sales only at retail—for 44s for sows and 50s for barrows—small lots 4s to 1c higher.

JOHN S. BARTLETT, M. D. M. S. S., late of Marlborough, has removed to this city, and may be found day and night at THOMAS MURPHY'S, Esq. No 22 Atkinson street, where he will be happy to attend to the duties of his profession, in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Boston, August 10. *epist*

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.—The Democratic Republicans of Plymouth County are requested to meet in Convention, on Wednesday, August 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Old Colony Hall, in Plymouth, for the purpose of organizing, and for the transaction of any business that may properly come before them. For order of the County Committee. Plymouth, July 30.

BRIGGS'S FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, Mechanics' News Room, Wilson's Lane, Boston.

Letters for the Indian, Pacific, S. Atlantic Oceans, Cape de Verdes, Western Islands and Cape Good Hope, will be forwarded by the first opportunity from New Bedford, Nantucket, or Edgartown.

N. B.—Letters received and forwarded to all foreign ports by the earliest conveyances, either from this port, Salem, Portsmouth, New Bedford or New York. 1st—3d
Letter flags for Liverpool and Havre will close on 17 THIS Evening, at 8 o'clock.

IMPORTATIONS.

CRONSTADT—bark Wallace—102 tons hemp—520 packs of cloth—235 bales raven duck—1 box of fur—1 bale sledges—20 tons old junk—1 bale sheeting—2 chandeliers—2 items—1 basket of quills—1 bale call skins—75 bundles sheet iron—40 bales diapers—3213 bars iron—15 casks, 1 chest bristles—1 box midz—25 packs half duck—22 bales diapers—40 parcels.
PALERMO—brig Palladio—1365 boxes oranges—400 do lemons—54 sacks walnuts—250 do chestnuts—12 cases roll brimstone—20 bags canary seed—100 bales rag—9 do feathers—25 pipes, 110 lb, 80 gr do wine—600 casks crude brimstone—37 boxes.
PALERMO—brig Cassio—602 casks brimstone—2 bales feathers—10 casks mustard—250 do pipes, 15 lbs olive oil—4 cases essences—520 bxs oranges—520 do lemons—3 casks cream tartar—150 bags sumac.
ST CROIX—brig Tam O'Shanter—110 punch rum.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1835.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, ARRIVED.

Bark Wallace, Thaxter, Cronstadt July 16, Elsinore 3d July. Sailed in co from latter with brig *Ishtar*, Stearns, from Cronstadt, and *Tourette*, Henchman, for Stockholm for Boston, ult. July 8, off Fair Isle, saw ship *Shaw*, bound E.
Brig Casket, Davis, Palerme, 4 days, the only Am. Spoke, 23d July, lat 32d, brig Palladio, (Sicilian) Vella, Palerme, June 21. Left Am. name unknown, 23d July, lat 32d, July 1st, lat 41, lon 67 34, ship *Wm Rodgers*, for Havre.
Br Sch Ruth Hamish, Kenney, Dugby.
Sch Mary Ann, Harding, Washington, NC.
Sch Matilda Mahala, Hugh, Oronoco.
Sch Rapid, Knowlton, Philadelphia.
Sch Free Trade, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390,

